

THE MECHANIC:

FARMER, AND WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

"THE GREATEST HAPPINESS OF THE GREATEST NUMBER."

VOL. I.

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THE MECHANIC.

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WORKING-MEN'S MEASURES.

ABOLISHMENT OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

ABOLITION OF ALL LICENSED MONOPOLIES.

AN ENTIRE REVISION OR ABOLITION OF THE PRESENT MILITIA SYSTEM.

A LESS EXPENSIVE LAW SYSTEM.

EQUAL TAXATION ON PROPERTY.

AN EFFECTIVE LIEN LAW FOR LABORERS ON BUILDINGS.

A DISTRICT SYSTEM OF ELECTIONS.

NO LEGISLATION ON RELIGION.

THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Are we never to have a National Bankrupt law? never, though it is admitted on all hands, that such a law is needed as much for the security of the creditor as for the protection of the debtor. Because we cannot have the best possible Bankrupt-Law, one about which all would agree, even to the minutest details, are we to have none at all? Our State insolvent-laws are but so many traps for the unwary; so many cities of refuge for the dishonest; so many grist-mills for the bar.

Some of the towns in this part of the confederacy are beginning to acknowledge that nothing is wanted but the simultaneous co-operation of all who believe in the wisdom of such a law, to effect its passage, almost without opposition. If the belief spreads—and spread it will—and if the work should be entered upon with a zeal proportioned to the magnitude of the object, throughout New-England, there can be no reasonable doubt of success—the mild and southern commercial states being decided to follow the lead of the agricultural states, and to do so, chiefly on account of misapprehensions which might easily be removed or qualified, so as to ensure their hearty co-operation.

Public meetings have been held, petitions prepared, and other measures resorted to of a nature to enlist the sobriety and strength, the understanding and the power of a whole people in its favor. But the half is not yet done. The multitude are to be roused from their culpable apathy; the public mind is to be appealed to—common justice to be demanded at the bar of common-sense; our brethren of the south and west made to perceive by well-supported facts and sober reasoning, that a National Bankrupt-Law is needed as much for the creditor as for the debtor; as much for the wealthy as for the poor; as much for the husbandman of the interior as for the merchant of the seaboard throughout our whole country. And what is the real object in view? Is it not the emancipation of a great number—probably more than one hundred thousand of our most active, enterprising and virtuous fellow-citizens from perpetual bondage? Where imprisonment for debt is allowed, the debtor who cannot pay, lives and breathes only at the mercy of his creditor; and is a slave in the worst sense of the word; being unable to acquire property, to provide for a family, to educate his children, or to purchase liberty. He is in fact a citizen, but by sufferance. At any moment he may be disqualified for serving his country in any office of trust or profit—hindered from bearing arms in her defence—from sitting on juries and voting—he may be stopped on his way up to the polls, and be instantaneously disfranchised by a creditor. What he is bound to do by the law of his country therefore: as well as what he is commanded to do by the divine law, he can do only by the permission of another. If this is not slavery, and the worst of slavery, it might be well to say what is?

The law may declare, and the established exponents of the law may believe, that in this great sisterhood of republics, no free white man can be held to servitude except in judgment for crime. But wherein is imprisonment or liability thereto at the pleasure of another, incapacity to acquire, to hold or bequeath property, to bear arms, to serve on juries, or in office, or to vote, better than the worst servitude known at the south? The law may tell us moreover, and the judges of the law may declare it on oath from the high places of power, that no man shall be punished, without being first tried by his peers, and openly convicted of crime. But the poor debtor, being poor (a circumstance one would believe somewhat in favor of his honesty, and against his ability) may be carried off at midnight from his wife and children, lodged in a jail, forbidden all the enjoyments, and set free from all the obligations of social life; and in some parts of our country, he may be left to perish, if not by the bounty of an exasperated creditor. Wherein it may be asked, is such imprisonment, with all its issues and consequences, to be distinguished from the punishment awarded by law to convicted guilt? Do not the body and soul suffer? Are not the limbs and health the faculties, morals and hopes of the man all put in jeopardy? Is not his whole nature degraded and outraged? And yet he is never presented by a grand jury—never put on trial—never convicted of crime—never charged with crime; but handed over without enquiry to be dealt with by a mortal foe—to live and breathe only at the mercy of another; and that other, a man who has proved himself to be his enemy.

Such is the law: such the interpretation of law: such the fact—are they to continue? Are men to be punished for their poverty? imprisoned for their misfortunes? And all too, without the form or pretence of trial? And punished moreover contrary to all the sounded maxims of the law—at the discretion of the party aggrieved, or supposed to be aggrieved?

But perhaps it may be said—These men were imprudent or foolish. Having made the contract, they must abide the penalty. Such an argument would be stronger against the improvidence and folly of the creditor. But instead of relying in this way on the outworks, we choose to play the game in the very heart of the citadel—to take the highest ground. We say therefore, that the debtors of our country, whatever some of their number may be, are not as a body, either imprudent or foolish. Would you confound the innocent with the guilty? And if they were both imprudent and foolish; is that a reason for punishing them with a perpetual or even temporary disqualification, as citizens, fathers, husbands or magistrates? What if they have agreed to pay the bond or forfeit a pound of flesh—to lose a limb—to go to prison—to become disfranchised, or to sacrifice a wife, a child, or themselves? Would you have such a contract enforced at law? And where is the real difference between the two? Who would not rather give up the pound of flesh "nearest his heart," than the heart itself—a limb, rather than a wife or child—or rather than be held to perpetual bondage, incapacity and disqualification? How many of our worthiest and most able merchants, heart-struck by the forfeiture of respectability and hope, have been utterly ruined, with their wives and children by the indirect operation of law?—of that very law which thus permits to be done indirectly what it denounces and stigmatizes in the fiercest and most eloquent language of reprobation, if it is but attempted to be done directly? Do we mistake, or misrepresent the law? Let us see. A man may not sell himself nor his personal liberty, nor his privileges and duties of citizenship to another. Such a contract would be rent and scattered to the four winds of heaven, were it laid upon the altar of justice. Yet in a large majority of the States, for the breach of a contract—worded a little differently—a jury might give damages enough to pass over one party, body and soul to another, with all his hopes and prospects, and the hopes and prospects of all that were dependent upon him, and with all his duties and privileges as a citizen.

But leaving the debtors of our country, let us ask what creditors are to lose by a National Bankrupt-Law? The answer would be simply and shortly this—nothing. For the dishonest debtor will not pay if he can help it, even where there is no bankruptcy law. And the honest debtor will pay as well, though there is one. Besides, the dishonest debtor would be afraid to apply under a properly constituted Bankrupt-Law. The sharp enquiry, and severe penalty, with the power of summoning a wife to testify concerning her husband's effects—are always feared by the dishonest, never by the honest. And what are the creditors to gain by such a law? A cheap, summary, equal, & certain distribution of the debtor's effects, the power of examining the debtor and everybody else, not even excepting his wife, on oath; an earlier dividend (whatever it may be) before the debtor, driven to desperation, has wasted health, strength and property—the prospect, if nothing more, of getting something—some day or other—of a man, who if he were not allowed to begin the world afresh, would never if he could, and could never if he would, be worth a dollar.

If creditors could trust each other—how many there are, in every part of the United States, who would rejoice to sign the discharge of an honest debtor, and allow him to begin the world anew. His age, experience, freedom from debt—though he were loaded with a family, and not worth a dollar would be better than a capital of thousands to the youthful, the inexperienced, or the spend-thrift without a family.

But our country has more to gain perhaps than the debtors themselves. One hundred thousand persons—there may be more—with their families, kept idle, or hindered from supporting themselves, except in a way stigmatised by the law as fraudulent, and therefore likely to become so in fact after a time, must be supported somehow or other. And if they are not allowed to support themselves, the country must support them, directly or indirectly. Let them go free to-morrow, and they would soon be among the worthiest, the sturdiest, and perhaps the wealthiest of the land. Keep them where they are, and they must live and die in the character of paupers or knaves—one of the two they must be in the eye of the law—and what is far worse, with the public sympathy in their favor, if they adopt the latter alternative.

Take away their reproach, and you restore them to usefulness. The dishonest are kept in countenance now by the multitude of honest failures; there being no distinction made by law. The profligate and the base thrive on the misfortunes of the trust-worthy and the respectable, who are ruined by the lawful hazards of their business. Till a distinction is recognized by law, none will be made—none can be made with safety by the public, between the fair trader and the knave, the prudent manager and the thriftless prodigal—for without the aid of the law, there will be no proof accessible to the creditor.

But whatever we do at all must be done quickly. We have no time to lose. Every year adds to the difficulty of obtaining such a law as we must have—refusal itself is growing into precedent—and all parties, forgetful of the fact that even the constitution of the United States was but an affair of compromise, not so much the best that could be imagined, as the best that could be had, are sticking at details, where they ought to sacrifice every thing to the broad principle of a bankrupt-law, contrived for the protection of the honest and the punishment of the fraudulent debtor. Obstacles which, like shadows, might have been got over a twelvemonth ago by merely shifting our position, are already something more than shadows in our way. But still if one great effort is made—one effort worthy of our age and

country—if but the friends of the measure among commercial and professional men who never were insolvent, and who are believed to be almost beyond the reach of insolvency, will but work together, we have nothing to fear. This foul reproach of our country, this heaviest and worst of the ponderous relics of a barbarous age, unseated by the old earthquake of the revolution, will be no more.

One effort worthy of the cause; and a large and most respectable portion of our fellow-citizens—so large as to overstep the whole country, and so respectable as to have belonged at one time or another to the most active and enterprising of the mercantile community in their respective neighborhoods—taught wisdom by suffering—caution and extreme frugality by misfortune—will be rescued from beggary—or slavery—stopped on their way to the almshouse or the jail, and restored to their country, and to usefulness; with at least a possibility in favor of their creditors, over and above what there is now.

Let us cry aloud to the congress of our country; for they alone have the power to legislate with effect, on this matter, for each of these twenty-four sovereignties: Let us pray to them therefore with the united voices of the east and the west, of the north and the south, for a law separating the just from the unjust; the wicked and the wasteful from the unfortunate, the respected from the convicted; the poor from the guilty.

That all our efforts may be felt together, let public meetings be called in season for the next congress—in every sea-port of our country, let petitions be framed and committees employed to prepare the public mind, not the passions of the public, for a full and deliberate and sober enquiry into the merits of the proposed law. The middle and southern states are on the alert already; the northern will not be backward; and as for the western, all they require is to know the truth and the whole truth of the matter, to embark with all their strength and zeal in this work of legitimate and heroic emancipation.

NEW-ENGLAND.

FOR THE MECHANIC.

The course pursued by the working class for a short time, has been laudable, and it is desirable that the same course should be followed; for they have a great work before them, and must accomplish it, if they boldly march forth in union, until they shall put down all those political demagogues whose ruling passion is office. It cannot be doubted, but that corruption has crept in among us to an alarming degree. There are those in high standing, and who arrogate the patriotism even of a Washington, who, to carry their political points, will go all lengths either by bargain or otherwise. Previous to an election, the mechanic, may the greatest wage, may walk through the street, arm in arm, with many a would-be gentleman, who, at any other time, would scorn at the idea of being caught in his company. And why all this comity? It is to obtain his vote, and then he may seek other company until he is again wanted. When a man becomes a candidate for office, the only requisition is, is he for us? If so, he must be elected, let the consequences be what they may.

I would not say that this principle is peculiar to either party. It is practised in a greater or less degree by both parties. If a man chance to differ from us in a political measure, he is a fit subject for proscription. No matter what may have been his course heretofore, though he may, in perilous times, have fought his country's battles, and gained the victory, yet if he be not for us, he is a fit subject for punishment. In making choice of a candidate for a high and responsible office, let us not go to our aristocratic neighbor, and ask him for whom we shall vote; but let us think and act for ourselves; and in doing this, let us not ask whether he preferred this or that man for President; but is he honest, is he capable, and will he regard the interests of his country more than the interest of a party? if so, he is a suitable man for office, whether he be a democratic or a national republican.

There are many office seekers among us, of both parties, who arrogate to themselves the patriotism of our most eminent men, but who are no more worthy of the appellation "patriot," than the worshippers of Juggernaut, are the appellations of Christian. Let then the working-class, the bone and muscle of our country, unite with the virtuous, in whatever station of life, to put down all those aristocratic partisans, whose aim is to sacrifice the interests of our country to the interest of a party, and place those men in office who are more eminent for their devotion to their country, than to a party, and thus save our country from impending danger.

A LABORER.

FOR THE MECHANIC.

Great exertions, at the present day, are made to put a stop to vice of various kinds; and among others, I hope that slander will receive due attention. There is no vice so base, which is more generally practised than slander. And yet, shameful and sinful as it is, there are those who indulge in it daily, and sweeten every cup of tea with slander, and even mingle it with their religious devotions, little thinking that in so doing, they are aiming a deadly blow at some honest character.

No one can doubt but that in political affairs, slander is carried on with a high hand, & he who is most skillful in derogating from the character of a political opponent, is considered by many the most suitable for office. But that slander should be mingled with religious exercises, is truly to be regretted, and it is certainly derogatory to the character of those who indulge in it.

I may be thought too severe; but I must frankly confess, when speaking of slander, I ever find language too feeble to express myself in terms sufficiently strong to correspond with my feelings. The petty thief may steal from me my hard earnings, the highway-man may meet me, and demand my purse, and on my refusal, use vio-

lence, or the assassin, in the silent hours of night may make his way to my chamber, and even to my bed-side, and there plunge the fatal dagger into my bosom; but either would confer a favor, when compared with him who would wilfully deprive me of all that renders life even desirable. It is seriously to be regretted, that the press has become subservient to this vice; and I hazard nothing, I think, in saying it is the fact; for you can hardly point out the political, and I know not but I may add, religious, paper, which does not carry on the very face of it, abundant proof of the assertion.

When I read an article in a public journal abounding with the abuse and slander of prominent individuals, without the very best of reasons, I think the writer of the article must be an office-seeker, and that he wishes to clear the road to political fame, whether fairly or unfairly, at no less expense than the reputation of all his rivals.

When I hear the preacher, on the Sabbath, pouring forth anathemas, and slandering other denominations from the desk, which ought to be sacred, I think he would appear better in a different situation, and on a different day; and that he is teaching his hearers a lesson with which they are already too familiar.

When I hear persons slandering their neighbors, I imagine they must have some faults themselves, and despairing of rising to the distinction of their neighbors, they wish to detract until they reduce them to their own level. If our leading men, and parents would be as diligent in setting before the rising generation, examples of piety and virtue, unmixed with slander, as they are in setting those examples which we are too frequently called to witness, I think it would be a means of raising up a race less tainted with this abominable vice than the present. It is by mingling error with truth, that it is in the first place received. Truth is more congenial to the human mind than error. Strip error of all truth, and it will appear odious to the most abandoned. Parents would do well to recollect that impressions made in childhood and youth, are the most lasting. They have in a certain degree the power of directing the mind of those under their charge. If so, how important then, that they should give it its proper turn. Although many who claim the first talents, and who fill important stations, indulge in such shameful practices, yet it is no excuse for us. For it is not in the highest ranks of society that we find the most shining examples of piety and virtue, but among those in the humbler walks of life. F.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JUNE.

KILL CATERPILLARS.

It is strange that the owners of orchards should permit caterpillars to overrun their fruit trees, when a little time and attention might rid them of the nuisance. A rag fastened to the end of a long light pole well wet with strong soap suds, and applied to the nest is an approved, cheap and efficient remedy. Care should be taken to attack the insects when they are in their nests, either morning, evening or in cloudy weather.

YOUNG FRUIT TREES.

Sir John Sinclair observes in the Code of Agriculture, "It cannot be too strongly inculcated that to permit young fruit trees to bear fruit too early is to do essential injury to their future fruitfulness and duration." The fruit should, at least on young trees, be thinned by plucking it carefully by hand, till there is no more left than will be sufficient to serve as a sample of the product of the tree, and show whether it would be desirable to engraft it.

TAR FOR SHEEP.

We have been assured by a gentleman, who kept a large flock of sheep, that, during the season of grazing he gives his sheep tar at the rate of a gill a day for every twenty sheep. He puts the tar in troughs, sprinkles a little fine salt over it and the sheep consume it with eagerness.

SALT FOR CATTLE AND SHEEP.

All domestic animals, which subsist on green and fresh food require salt. It is recommended to keep it under cover, in such a situation that cattle and sheep may have recourse to it at pleasure. These cattle, however, which have not been accustomed to so free an use of salt should be brought to it by degrees. We have been informed by a practical farmer, that in giving salt to his cattle and sheep, he mixes it with unleached wood ashes, at the rate of one quart of fine salt to one half bushel of ashes. To this composition his cattle and sheep always have access. He thinks it increases the appetite and improves the health of the animals.

TO PRESERVE INDIAN CORN AND POTATOES AGAINST THE GRUB WORM.

The farmers of Rensselaer county, N. Y. say that ashes or quick lime ought always to be applied to the top of corn hills soon after planting, if it follow sward, to prevent grub larvae from destroying it. The same applications will have a similar effect, if applied to the top of potato hills, but neither unleached ashes nor lime in its quick or caustic state should in any case be allowed to come in contact either with the seed corn, or the young plants.

CURRYING COWS.

Cows should be curried as often as horses, particularly when they are shedding their hair. Independent of other consequences, it tends to prevent them from licking themselves, by which they too often swallow the hair, and receive injury.

CHICKENS DESTROY INSECTS.

D. T. recommends, in the Genesee Farmer, as the most effective plan to destroy insects, to put chickens, as soon as they leave the nest, into the garden. The hen is confined under a coop.

BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

Mr. Fessenden—Much has been written in your useful paper on the subject of blight in pear trees.

I am not fully satisfied as to the causes of this blight—to-day I noticed that nearly one fourth of the upper extremity of one of my small pear trees had put out no leaves and was apparently dead. On close examination at the foot of the dead limb, a protuberance was discovered, nearly one inch in length, and so nearly of the color of the bark of the limb, that it would not have been noticed but by the enlargement of the limb. This protuberance proves to be a worm, wrapped in a coat of mail, closely adhering to the wood.

The worm is alive. I send it, with the limb, for your inspection. This worm has evidently caused the death of this shoot. Is not this the cause of blight in pear trees?

Yours respectfully, W. B. Framingham, May 20, 1831.

Remarks by the Editor.—The limb of the pear trees, alluded to above came to hand, but the insect had made its escape, and of course has evaded our observation. Blight is nothing more than another term for withering, or decaying suddenly; and whatever causes a fruit tree or other vegetable production to wither or fall, (as we express the drooping of a plant) is the cause of blight. Loudon says, "Blight is a common term for injuries received by the vegetable kingdom, when in a state of growth, which cannot be referred to any obvious or certain cause, and coming suddenly is said to give them the appearance of being blighted or blasted. Some writers attribute the sudden decay of the pear tree, commonly called blight, to the scorching rays of the sun. Others imagine that warm weather in winter, or early in spring, sets the sap in motion, which subsequent cold weather arrests, and causes it to stagnate, and become corrupt in the pores of the albumen. Others are of the opinion that manuring too high, and pruning too much causes the tree to die of surfeit. Then there is abundant proof that blight in pear trees is often caused by *scolytus pyri*, a small insect, first accurately described by the late Professor Peck, and often taken notice of in our Journal. In all cases of blight, the only cure or palliation yet discovered is found in sawing off the affected branch or branches, some inches below where the blight or marks of disease appear.—*New England Farmer.*"

A French chemist states that potatoes one third boiled, effectually supply the place of soap in washing linen.

"Behold the dreamer cometh."

It is a melancholy and ungrateful fact, that a man of first rate mechanical genius, whose intense desire is to make improvements in the mechanic arts, who has spent a life and a fortune in making experiments, should be met by every body with the chilling remark, *behold this dreamer cometh.* He has completed some grand invention, perhaps, which will change the operations of machinery, or increase the facilities of labor or intercommunication, but lacks a small sum of money to pay for the construction of a model. He makes application for aid to those who can easily grant it, but he hears the whisper as he comes, from a pursed mouth and contracted brow, *behold this dreamer cometh!* Still, urged on by the impulse of uncontrollable genius, he struggles to accomplish his object—by starving himself and his family—by encountering doubt and scorn he at last succeeds—and dies. The ominous sentence is heard no more; the invention is stolen from his family by harpies, who would rob the grave for lucre; and as a reward for his and their suffering they hear his praise from every tongue, and see the benefit of his labor enriching the community. Let every inventive genius, remember that the aid of law or of the world is not to be bestowed upon those who would confer favours upon ages and millions of men; and when they think of the fate of genius, haunted as it is, by despair, through the harsh ways of misery, idleness and vice to absolute ruin, let them take warning by the first salutation, *behold this dreamer cometh!* and flee from the wrath to come. Let them abandon thought, and take to the less vexatious and more profitable occupation of hammering stone.—*Boston Advocate and Politician.*

From the *Vt. Working Mens Gazette*

"In spite of the law allowing a mechanic his tools, we have seen them taken from him, and decided that his tools were not tools, on the ground that he was an artist, or some other pretext equally frivolous. However such things may be sanctioned by the law, or rather by a construction of the law, they are directly opposed to common sense, and ought to be put down."

The above is an extract from the report read at the meeting of the Working Men at the Court House in this village on the 17th June last. The part just quoted had peculiar reference to a case which occurred in a neighboring town where the press and types of a printer had been taken and sold on execution. He brought his action to recover the value of them—but our learned judges decided that they were not exempted from attachment. We made some inquiry at the time to know the grounds of such a decision, and were informed whether truly or not, we will not undertake to say, that the decision was as stated in the extract at the head of this article. Now is such a decision just? Is it according to the true intent and meaning of the statute, which says that "such tools as are necessary to the upholding of life," shall be exempted from attachment? We think not, and verily believe, from the opinion of those lawyers with whom we have conversed on this subject, that three-fourths of even that body are against the decision. And at the bar of public opinion such a decision cannot be supported.

Our attention to this subject has been excited more particularly by a recent similar movement in our village. Inquiry was made of one of the learned judges, who sat on the above mentioned case, in order to get something to enlighten us on the subject. His reply was, that a Printer could not be justified in having three or four thousand dollars' worth of apparatus in his office, in order to defraud his creditors. To this it was replied, that he was supposing an improbable case, which was nothing to the purpose—but would he say that a Printer having only one press by which to earn his daily subsistence, would be protected against attachment? As he was understood, his reply was, that a Press being expensive, it was doubtful with him, whether it could be exempted from attachment. And are the people of Vermont prepared to submit to such absurd doctrine as this,—so opposed to common sense and we may say, so diametrically opposed to the meaning of the statute? Are they prepared to say that such of a mechanic's tools as are of small value, or such as he can make himself, are protected from attachment—while those, absolutely necessary in his business, of a more expensive kind, and which exhaust the very utmost of his finances to procure, are to be taken from him at the beck of an avaricious creditor? Is it not saying in effect, that a carpenter's bench, being necessary, is protected from attachment—while the tools thereon being expensive may be taken? that a wood sawyer's sawhorse being of little value, is protected—while his saw being expensive, can be taken from him? The plain and obvious meaning of the statute is, that every laboring man, mechanic or ARTIST, should have such tools exempted from attachment as he is under a necessity of using in his line of business. If our learned judges will point out any manner in which a printer can pursue his daily labor and complete his work without press or types, we will stand corrected—but till then, we must adhere to our opinion as above expressed, and do believe that the good sense of the people of this State will sustain us therein.

WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1831.

We publish below the Preamble and Constitution of the Working men's Institution, in this town. We are happy in being able to say, that this institution is now in successful operation: Its meetings are well attended, and the business which is transacted, is disposed of agreeably to the strictest rules of Parliamentary usage. This course has had a wonderful tendency, to excite an inclination for general improvement. All questions are presented to the meeting, and its members have the liberty of expressing, their views, with freedom. This method of extemporaneous speaking, is happily calculated to improve the mind; since it induces the habit of so arranging ideas upon a subject, as to give them the most power; and by practising in this hostile sphere, this mode of discussion, an individual is rapidly preparing himself, to speak to advantage, on any subject, in a public assembly. It is of the first importance to be able to express our minds freely and clearly upon any subject. If we never practice mental discipline, we can never reap those benefits which always follow it. How much more useful a man may be, to himself and to the public, by being able to present his ideas, extemporaneously, to an assembly, in such a manner as to represent a subject under all its advantages and disadvantages. By so doing the public are able to judge; but never, if only one side is discussed.

The meetings of this institution are useful in another respect. They have a powerful tendency, to remove those little prejudices which have always existed among the Working-men, and which have always tended directly to perpetuate the evils under which they have labored. Habitual and gentlemanly intercourse, in connection with an improvement of the mental powers, are the surest, and only way, by which to destroy this vile enemy, to the workingmen's interests. We wish all to realize the force of this remark.

We would recommend to our friends in every town, the establishment of an institution similar to the one concerning which we have spoken. A committee of correspondence may be chosen, and thus there can be a free interchange of feeling and of action among our whole population.

PREAMBLE.

We, citizens of the town of Portland, denominated the Working Class of the community, being fully convinced that the Working-men have not received that attention which their usefulness and industry deserve; that they have not obtained those stations in society, which they are capable of filling with honor to themselves and credit to their country; and that it mainly depends on themselves whether they will receive this attention, and win these stations or not; and also taking into consideration the injurious effect of being swayed against their own interests, by the leading characters of the two political parties that have usurped the power of forcing their own favorite candidates on the public, contrary to the wishes of the great body of the people, being enabled to effect their election by taking the advantage of the indifference and neglect of the Working-class, which we consider to be an infringement of the rights of a free and independent people.

We, in order to remedy these evils, and to place ourselves in a situation that will better enable us to protect our rights and interests as a body, agree to form ourselves into a Society by the name of the WORKING-MEN'S INSTITUTION; having for its object the promotion of equal rights and privileges, and the improvement and melioration of the labour-

ing class of citizens, and agree to place no greater confidence in any man than is necessary for the general welfare.

To effect these desirable ends, we agree to be governed as a society by the following Rules and Regulations:

ARTICLE 1.

The style of this Society shall be the WORKING-MEN'S INSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 2.

Sec. 1.—The officers of this institution shall be a President, a Vice President, Secretary, and Assistant Secretary, who shall act as Treasurer.

Sec. 2.—There shall be a Committee of thirty-five chosen, who shall, in connection with the officers, constitute the government of this institution.

Sec. 3.—There shall be a committee of three who shall act as a Corresponding Committee, who shall be appointed by, and act under, the direction of the Government.

ARTICLE 3.

Sec. 1.—It shall be the duty of the President, Vice President, &c., to perform the usual duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 2.—It shall be the duty of the first Committee, in connection with the officers, to attend to all the general concerns of the institution, and act upon them, and report the same to the society at a regular meeting; also to nominate all candidates for officers for any ensuing election.

Sec. 3.—It shall be the duty of the Government to assess equally all the members of the Government, to defray its necessary expenses, and also to fill their own Board in case of vacancies that may occur.

ARTICLE 4.

Sec. 1.—The regular meetings of this institution shall be held quarterly, at such time and place as shall be designated by a vote of the members present.

Sec. 2.—The meetings of the Government of this institution shall be held at such time and place as they may designate.

ARTICLE 5.

The officers of this institution shall be chosen annually by ballot on the Monday following the fourth day of July, and shall be selected from different parts of the town.

ARTICLE 6.

It shall be the duty of every member of this institution, in case of difficulty with other members, to pursue all measures in their power to effect a settlement before commencing a suit at law.

ARTICLE 7.

This Constitution shall not be altered or amended excepting at a regular meeting, and with the consent of two-thirds of the members of this institution.

ARTICLE 8.

Political or religious creeds shall not be introduced as affecting elections; but strict morality shall be considered as indispensably requisite for all candidates for office.

ARTICLE 9.

It shall be the duty of the President to call special meetings of this institution when a majority of the Government present shall direct, or on an application of ten members made in writing.

ARTICLE 10.

No person shall be supported as a candidate by the members of this institution to fill any office unless he shall pledge himself to support the following principles:

1. Equal Universal Education.
2. Equal taxation on property, agreeably to the Constitution of this State.
3. The establishment of plain laws that all may understand, and the revision and simplification of those laws which are at present existing.
4. The election of important public officers by the people at large.
5. A system of law to regulate chartered Corporations that will secure to the mechanic and laborer a fair and just compensation for his services, so that the wages of the laborer will rise in proportion as the profits of the Corporation increase.

ARTICLE 11.

No person shall become a member of this Society unless he shall in principle and practice fully adopt the measures advanced in the Preamble and Constitution, and sign the same.

ARTICLE 12.

Any person whose principles and actions shall be opposed to the spirit of this Constitution, and to the measures of the Working-men, shall be expelled from this Society by a majority of the members present voting against him at a regular meeting of the society.

An infamous handbill called "the Working-men's Prayer," was circulated at the State House and elsewhere a few days since, with the name of this paper and of its editor, used in such a manner as to convey the impression that we sanctioned the publication. We feel called upon to say, that we do not know that a single man who holds Working-men's principles, was engaged in the transaction; and the use of our name in such a connexion, and for such a purpose, is a most atrocious libel.—*Practical Politician.*

The above mentioned handbill has been circulated in this town; its character is such that we disclaim any connection with the probable, intention of its editors, and we hope the people of Portland & its vicinity will not suppose this prayer to be an emanation from a true working-man; but probably a publication, from an enemy to the working-men.

There is a meeting of the Working-men notified this evening at Sturdivant's building, Lime-Street. The meeting is one of importance, and all who feel interested, it is hoped will attend, and all who have any curiosity to view the management of our Working-men, are not only at liberty, but are invited respectfully to come up and view the management of the bone and muscle of the community.

If you wish to have your work or business done well done, do it yourself; if not, trust to your neighbor to do it for you.—It may be well for our

Working-men to think of this old adage; an adage, though old, yet containing volumes of truth.

Fears are entertained that Miss HARRIET WILSON, of this town, has committed suicide by drowning herself. She left on Thursday, at one o'clock, the shop where she worked, for the purpose, as was supposed, of going to dinner. Instead of visiting her house as usual, she walked to Mount Joy and deposited upon a stone wall, her bonnet, shawl, thimble, &c. near the hospital, and has not been heard from since. It is feared, that she proceeded a few steps further, and plunged into the water.

The sympathies of our citizens are much excited, and all possible means are being used to find her body.

A new paper has recently been issued from the press of A. Shirley, styled the Sabbath School Instructor. This paper is under the immediate direction of WILLIAM CUTTER, as editor, who is responsible for his management of this paper to the board of directors of the Maine Sabbath School Union. The editor states that he receives no compensation for his services; and that all the surplus money, if any, which shall be realized after paying the expense of printing, will be applied to the objects of the Maine S. S. Union. This paper promises not to be sectarian, but will be directed to the moral and religious culture of the rising generation, without regard to any particular tenets. We have seen two numbers. There is nothing objectionable in them, in our view; and should the paper sustain its pretensions, we doubt not it may do much good, and we wish it success. Early impressions are lasting, consequently it is important that those impressions should be in accordance with the strictest principles of virtue and morality. The cost of the paper is one dollar a year in advance.

Bodily indisposition must be our excuse this week for the non appearance of our usual quantity of editorial matter. We intended to have continued our remarks respecting our State School; but we must delay at present. It has been remarked, that great and important schemes have been formed, simply for the purpose of gaining popularity, as a man friendly to the public interest; and when this distinction was conferred upon a man as a projector of a noble enterprise, the simple fact that he enjoyed this distinction, was a sufficient remuneration for his services, and the plan, consequently, was permitted to die away, as though it had been a simple chimera of the imagination. We intend no such thing. Our state school has not been introduced, without a determination, to do all we can, to effect its establishment.

SUMMARY.

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) May 28.—*Horrid Outrage.* On Friday evening last, a negro man, belonging to Mr. Rogers of this county, attempted to commit violence upon a deaf and dumb girl by the name of Dodd. She lived with her mother, a widow woman, who was very infirm, and upwards of eighty years of age. The two and a very small negro girl, constituted the whole family. While the monster was endeavoring to accomplish his purpose upon the daughter, the mother attempted to drive him away by striking him with an axo, but owing to her great infirmity was unable to do him any injury. He however desisted from any further efforts with the daughter, turned upon the old woman, and with a butcher's knife, stabbed her in four or five places, and otherwise most shockingly beat and bruised her. The daughter was also severely bruised and mangled. In that pitiable situation they remained until Saturday morning, when the neighbors hearing of the circumstance, and learning from the old woman and her daughter, that upon seeing him again they would be able to recognize the negro, formed the laudable resolution of taking to the house every negro man in the county, unless they should first obtain the right one. Accordingly they commenced with those who lived nearest, and after taking to the place about one hundred, succeeded in obtaining the right one. He has been safely lodged in jail to await his trial at the next term of the Fayette Circuit Court. Since the above was in type, we learn that old Mrs. Todd has died of her wounds.—*Observer.*

UNION-TOWN, (Penn.) May 25. *Fatal rencontre.* Our town was thrown into great and general excitement on Saturday afternoon last by a rencontre between Ephraim Douglass, Jr. Esq. and Moses Shaw, which terminated in the death of the latter. Some time before the act was committed, a quarrel and fight had taken place between them, Shaw having knocked Douglass down, and struck him several times while prostrate on the ground. Having been separated, Douglass sent his negro servant home for a sword cane. While the servant was absent, Shaw retired behind a blacksmith's shop, where he was standing when Douglass closed upon and stabbed him slightly in the thigh. Shaw stooped and caught up a brickbat which he threw at Douglass but did not hit him. In the meanwhile he received another wound in the abdomen, and the mortal wound in the left breast. He wheeled and attempted to retreat, but it was too late—he made a few steps, fell, and instantly expired. Mr. Douglass has been for many years a member of the bar of this county, of respectable standing. The deceased has left a wife and eight or nine children in indigent circumstances. Both the parties were intoxicated.

Attempted Murder and Suicide! We hear from Exeter, (N. H.) that a young white woman named Sarah Moore, was shot on Sunday night last by a black man named Charles Tash. The particulars as we have heard them related, are that Tash had been in the habit of visiting the young woman, and that on Sunday night he tarried till about eleven

POETRY.

The Group of Chanting Cherubs.

Executed by Greenough for Cooper.

Whence come ye, Cherubs? From the moon?
Or from a shining star?
Ye, sure, are sent, a blessed boon,
From some kind world afar;
For while I look my heart is all delight:
Earth has no creatures half so pure and bright.
"From moon nor star we hither flow;
The moon doth wane away;
The stars—ye pale at morning dew;
We're children of the day;
Nor change nor night was ever ours to bear;
Eternal light, and love, and joy we share."
Then, sons of light, from Heaven above
Some blessed news ye bring!
Come ye to chant eternal love,
And tell how seraphs sing,
And in your breathing, conscious forms to show,
How purer forms above, live, breathe, and glow?
"Our parent is a human mind;
His winged thoughts are we;
To sun nor stars are we confined;
We pierce the deepest sea.
Moved by a Brother's call our Father bade
Us light on earth: and here our flight is stayed."

MISCELLANY.

THE WIFE.

Continued from our last.

To return however.

He was standing opposite the fire, in a moody contemplation, when a rude puppy, dressed in the extreme of fashion, with three different coloured waistcoats on, burst unceremoniously into the parlour and disturbed the sorrowful *tele-a-te* of T— and his wife, by rushing up to the former, shaking his hands and exclaiming boisterously— "Ah T—, how d'y'e do, d—ee? Bill Bunce's chaffer has beat—; he has by G—! I've won £15 on it! Oh a thousand pardons ma'am—I didn't see you; but there has been a great dog fight, you see and I have been luckier than what Mr. T— here has, for I have won £15 and he has lost £20!"

This precious puppy was one of T—'s bosom friends! Ay, incredible as it may seem, it was for such worthless fellows, such despicable blockheads as these, that Mr. T— had squandered his generous wife's property, and forsaken her company! On the present occasion—a sample of what had occurred so often as to cause no surprise, nothing but a gush of bitter tears after he was gone—T— civilly bade her good morning, and departed arm-in-arm with his "friend," and did not return till past two o'clock in the morning, almost dead drunk. Had he seen how the remainder of the day was spent by his poor wife—in tears and terror—unsolicited by the thought that her husband was absent on errands of honorable employment—content with a scanty dinner of that at which the servant turned up her nose, as the phrase is—and sitting the rest of the evening sewing and shedding tears by turns, till the hour of midnight warned her to retire to a sleepless bed; could we have felt the hurried beatings of the heart whenever her wakeful ear fancied she heard the sound of his approaching footsteps on the pavement beneath; could he have done this, he might not possibly on waking in the morning, have called her a "nor struction," as on the mouth till her under lip was cut through, for presuming to rouse him before he had slept off the fumes of the brandy, and all he had drunk over night—in order that he might be in trim for a consultation appointed at 11 o'clock. He did do this; and I was the first person on earth to whom she reluctantly told it—on her death bed!

Though her delicate and interesting situation—within a few weeks of her accouchment—might have kindled a spark of tenderness and pride in the bosom of any husband, who had not lost all the feelings of honor and manliness, it sufficed, apparently, to inspire T— with a determination to treat her more unkindly and neglectfully than ever. She scarcely ever saw him during the day; and when he came home at night—more than once conducted by the watchman—he was almost invariably stupefied with liquor; and if he had the power of utterance, he seemed to take demonic pleasure in venting upon her the foulest expressions which he could recollect being used by the ruff-raff of the taverns where he spent his time. More than once was she so horrified with what he said, that at the peril of her life, she insisted on leaving him, and sharing the bed of the servants! Her wretched looks might have broken a heart of stone; yet it affected not that of the wretch who called her his wife!

A few days after the occurrence above related, the maid servant put a two penny post letter into her mistress's hands; and fortunate it was for Mrs. T— that the girl happened to be in the room while she read it, awaiting orders to dinner. The note was in these words, written in a feigned, but still a lady's hand:

"*Unfortunate Madam!*—I feel it my duty to acquaint you, that your husband, Mr. T—, is pursuing quite disgraceful courses all night and day, squandering away his money among sharpers and black-legs, and that he is persuaded to back one of the boxers in a great fight that is to be; and above all and what I blush to tell you,—but it is fitting Mrs. T— should know it,—in my opinion, Mr. T— is notoriously keeping a woman of infamous character, with whom he is constantly seen at the theatres and most other public places, and she passes as his cousin. Hoping that you will have prudence and spirit to act in this distressing business, as becomes a lady and a wife, I am, Madam, with the truest respect and sympathy,

A REAL FRIEND."

Mrs. T— read this cruel letter in silence—motionless—and with a face that whitened sensibly as she proceeded; till, at the disgraceful fact mentioned in the concluding part, she dropped the paper from her hands—and the servant ran to her in time to prevent her falling from the chair for she had swooned! It was long before she came to; and when that was the case, it was only that she might be carried to her bed—and she was confined that evening the child was still-born! All this came on the husband like a thunder-stroke, and shocked him for a time into something like sobriety and compunction. The admirable qualities of his wife—her virtues and her meekness—shone before his startled eyes in angel hues. He forsook the scenes, a constant frequenting of which had rendered him unworthy to live under the same roof with her, and betook himself to the regular pursuit of business with great earnestness. He soon found out what arduous up hill

work it was to bring again under his control affairs which had been so long and shamefully neglected. He felt several times disposed to throw it all over in disgust; for alas! he had lost almost every vestige of the patience and accuracy of business habits. He succeeded, with great difficulty, in appeasing the most clamorous of his creditors, and in a word, he once more stood a chance of clearing his way before him. His poor wife, however, was brought several times to the very verge of the grave, and was destined for months to the monotonous hours of a bed of sickness. For nearly a month, she experienced the most affectionate attentions from her husband, that were consistent with a due attention to the business of his office. She felt revived and cheered by the prospect of his renewed attachment, and trusted its permanency. But, alas! her husband was not made of such materials as warranted her expectations; he was little else than a compound of weakness, vanity, ignorance, and ill temper, and for such a one, the sober loveliness and attractiveness of domestic life had no charms. He had no sooner got his affairs a little into train, and succeeded in reviving the confidence of some of his principle clients, than he began to relax his efforts. One by one his old associates drew around him, and re-entangled him in toils of dissipation. The first time that poor ill-fated Mrs. T— came down in the parlour to dinner, after a three month's absence in her sick chamber, she was doomed to dine alone—disappointed of the promised presence of her husband to welcome her—for the same low contemptible coxcomb, formerly introduced to the reader as one of her husband's most intimate friends, had called in the course of the morning, and succeeded in enticing him away to a tavern dinner, with a "set of good ones," who were afterwards to adjourn to one of the minor theatres.

In vain was the little fillet of veil, ordered by her husband himself, placed on the table before his deserted wife; she could not taste it, nor had she strength enough to carve a piece for the nurse! Mr. T— had had the grace to send her a note of apology alleging that his absence was occasioned by an "affair of business!" This cruel and perfidious conduct, however, met with its due punishment. One of his principal creditors—his tailor happened to be swallowing a hasty dinner in a box adjoining the one in which Mr. T— and his boisterous associates were dining and accidentally cast eyes on his debtor T—. He saw and heard enough to fill him with fury; for he heard his own name mentioned by the half-intoxicated debtor, as one of the "served out-snips" whom he intended to "do,"—an announcement which was received by the gentlemanly young men who were dining with him with cries of "Bravo T— do! D—ee, I—and—I—and I—have done it before this!"

The next morning he was arrested for a debt of £110, at the suit of the very "snip" whom he intended, in his own witty way, to "do," and carried off to a spunging house in Chancery lane.—There he lay for two days without his wife's knowing any thing of the true state of things. He could get no one to stand bail for him, till one of his wife's insulted friends, and his own broker-in-law, came forward, reluctantly for that purpose, in order to calm her dreadful agitation which had lunged her again on a sick bed. Her husband wrote her a most penitential letter from the spunging house, imploring her forgiveness of his misconduct, and promising amendment. Again she believed him, and welcomed him home with enthusiastic demonstrations of fondness. He himself could not refrain from weeping; he sobbed and cried like a child; for his feelings—what with the most pungent sense of disgrace, and remorse, and conscious unworthiness of the sweet creature, whose affections no misconduct of his seemed capable of alienating—were quite overcome. Three of his largest creditors commenced actions against him, and nothing seemed capable of arresting the ruin now impending over him. Where was he to find the means of satisfying their claims? He was in despair, and had sullenly and stupidly come to a resolution to let things take their course, when as if Providence had determined to afford him one chance more of retrieving his circumstances, the sudden death of his father put him in possession of £300 in ready cash; and this sum, added to 200! advanced him by two of his wife's friends, who could not resist her agonizing supplications, once more set matters to rights.

To be Continued.

OLD TIMES.—Some forty years ago three students from Yale College walked to a neighboring town to spend the Sabbath at the parental mansion of one of the number, whose father was the respected clergyman of the parish. In the morning, breakfast being ready, the family were summoned to prayers. Each had a Bible and read his portion of the chapter, which being finished, the books were removed. The strangers supposing the prayer was immediately to follow, were about putting themselves in the proper attitude, when they noticed that no one moved, but all appeared waiting for something well understood. Directly the father repaired to the beaufait and taking thence a bottle, poured some black liquor into a small wine glass and presented it to his wife, who drank, as did the children in turn, until coming to one of the strangers, he declined. "Will you not drink?" said the old gentleman,—"perhaps you think it singular, but we are in the habit of taking a little before prayers, once a week, on Sunday morning." The stranger persisted in declining, alleging that he was in no such habit—the liquor was clear brandy. The son, then a member of college, afterwards settled in one of the principal towns of Maine, where as a lawyer he arose rapidly to respectability. But intemperance had marked him for a victim, and he died a sot.

N. Y. Journal of Com.

Wholesale Dissipation.—The N. York Journal of Commerce gives an account of one John Borruck, a petitioner for a discharge under the insolvent act of New York, who had been employed in this country as an agent of a commercial house in Europe. It seems that he had received from his employers, being the proceeds of bills, \$142,000; \$55,000 of which had been expended for his own private uses. The items were some of them as follows: gambling houses in New Orleans, \$2900; lotteries, \$3000; siney, &c. for a married female in his keeping, \$5000; gambling in New York and vicinity, \$39,000! His expenses had been \$4900; and his actual loss in business \$747. All this was the fruits of a "few months' enterprise!

GREAT FIRE AT FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.

On Sunday 29th May, almost the whole town of Fayetteville, was literally laid in ashes. A letter dated Sunday evening says:—

"The town is now a heap of smoking ruins. The fire commenced in Mr. Kyle's kitchen, and extended up Hay-street as far as Mrs. Gass', on the north side, and up as far as the wagon yard on the south side, burning every thing in its way. The Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches are also gone, and all the intermediate houses—we are all houseless and homeless. There are about two thousand persons who have no place to lay their heads. The loss is above one million dollars. The United States Bank and Cape Fear Bank are also gone; the Fayetteville Hotel likewise. I believe no lives are lost."

Another letter on the same date says:—"We had not left the Church half an hour before the fire broke out. All the notes and books of any value belonging to the Banks were saved, but it was found impossible to get at the specie.—Hopes are entertained, however, that it will not all be lost. The Branch Bank of the United States is to be moved to my mother's residence. She has given up to the officers of that Institution, the drawing-room, for the transaction of their business. The State House, the Hotel both Churches, the Cape Fear Bank, and all the other principal buildings are burnt."

The fire commenced precisely in the centre of the village, and spread with inconceivable rapidity through every street. It was just after our congregation had been dismissed, about half past twelve o'clock, when the fire was first discovered, and in less than one hour and a half the village was literally a "sea of flames."

The goods were consumed in the streets, the engines were burnt at their stands. Some who had property removed to a distance in the expectation of safety were disappointed; soon the destroying elements reached them. The churches though at a distance from each other, were soon in flames. The tall steeple of the Presbyterian Church seemed a pyramid of fire; for a while it stood firm, soon the bell descended with a crash—the steeple trembled, tottered and fell.—The Episcopal Church, which apparently caught at the same time, was soon in ashes.

The sick were borne out of their houses, and were laying on pallets in the streets. Others, faint and exhausted, were reclining on the beds which had been thrown out. Every moment our ears are stunned with the explosions of powder, to demolish the buildings which might stay the flames. But although many were thus levelled, there was not strength to pull the timbers from the reach of the conflagration.

It is impossible to paint the heart-rending scenes which every where occurred. Parents were inquiring for their children, and children for their parents, and in every countenance reigned despair.

I have been round the fire in every direction, and the above statements are the results of my own observation. From where I now write, I can perceive, for the extent of nearly half a mile, the light which flashes up from the smouldering ruins. A very small portion of the property was insured. Most of the people lost their all!

[Some of the property was insured in New-York, perhaps to the amount of \$50,000.]

Newburyport Herald.

SUICIDE.—On Thursday last, a little before sunset, a man was seen walking upon the rocks just on the edge of the falls at the lower part of this village, and after divesting himself of a part of his clothing immediately disappeared. This was seen by only two females, and it would perhaps not have been fully credited that a human being had actually precipitated himself into the abyss below, had not his clothes and watch been found on search being made for them on the spot where the person was last seen. These were brought into the village and deposited with W. S. Bishop, Esq., for inspection, that it might be ascertained, if possible, to whom they belonged. The next day, among others whom curiosity led to examine them was Mr. Colby, a cabinet maker, who immediately recognized the clothing and watch as belonging to a workman who had been for some time in his employ, by the name of John E. Brooks.

Mr. Brooks has been married some years, but has not enjoyed much domestic happiness. He formerly, owing, as was alleged, to the conduct of his wife, was addicted to intemperance, but while in Mr. Colby's employ, refrained entirely from the use of ardent spirits, and was esteemed an industrious good citizen.

He appeared frequently to be in deep trouble, and it was known to his friends that the cause he assigned was the improper conduct of his wife. He appeared to be very strongly attached to her, and when advised to a separation, declared that nothing but death, or proof of her infidelity should ever induce him to such a step. About six weeks since, however, he left her, and the proof which he had required as the only thing that would lead him to do so, he supposed he had obtained.—He told a friend that his wife had acknowledged repeatedly to him an improper connexion with an unprincipled wretch who was known to have been a frequent visitor at his house. This man is the principal agent in this village for the dissemination of the tracts of the Infidel Club of the city of New York—is the keeper of their Tract Repository. These publications he carried to the house of Brooks, and endeavored to make him and his wife, converts to their principles. Mr. B. uniformly, as we are assured, expressed his abhorrence of them, probably being convinced that his wife needed something calculated to restrain her temper and to strengthen her principles of moral rectitude, rather than that which was calculated to weaken them and destroy entirely every restraint of conscience which yet remained. Whether these tracts, ridiculing the restraints of the marriage vow—representing matrimonial engagements as unnatural restraints upon the best feelings of our nature, and fidelity as an evidence of weakness of intellect—as superstition—a blind and

servile obedience to a domineering priesthood had any considerable influence upon Mrs. Brooks towards her husband, we cannot determine. It probably would be difficult to prove the connexion between these tracts and the frequent private visits of their distributor. They caused the separation, however, betwixt Brooks and his wife, and led to the fatal catastrophe which has happened, there can be no doubt. And just in proportion as the community shall drink in the poison which is daily flowing from this infidel fountain, we shall witness the recurrence of similar scenes.—*Rochester (C) server.*

GREENEY & APPLETON;

AT NO. 6, NOYD'S BUILDINGS,

ARE now opening from Boston and New-York their Spring & Summer stock of ENGLISH FRENCH and

India Goods;

Comprising a very complete assortment, which offered for sale on the best terms.

May 28, 1831.

WM. C. BRADLEY, MIDDLE STREET

N. B.—Delivered free of expense. May 2

WINDOW GLASS, &c.

N. MITCHELL & Co. have just received a good assortment of WINDOW GLASS of sizes; NAILS; HOLLOW WARE, HORN TRIMMINGS &c. &c. which will be sold low. March 19.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed a copartnership business under the firm of

ALLEN & LINDSEY,

would inform their friends and the public that I have taken the MOROCCO FACTORY in A Street, formerly occupied by Wm. KIMBALL, &c. they will manufacture all sorts of Morocco, Lin and Bindings, &c.

ALSO—Have taken a shop in Union Street, door below the Canal Bank, where they will I all their finished stock, which they will sell as it can be purchased elsewhere for Cash or approved.

WILLIAM ALLEN,

COLUMBUS LINDSEY

All orders from the country punctually attended to, and gratefully received. tf. April 2

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

Portland, April 20th, 1831.

WHEREAS a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars in each year for the term four years, from the twenty third day of March 1831, was appropriated by a Resolve of the Legislature, passed March 18th, 1831— for the maintenance and education of the indigent Deaf and Dumb in the State of Maine; to be expended by the Governor and Council, at their discretion in defraying whole, or in part, the expense of placing at the American Asylum, such unfortunate Deaf and Dumb persons, as may appear the most suitable subject for education at such Institution—I have been directed by an Order of Council to give notice thereof of the public newspapers in this State, as well as the Acts of the Legislature; and in order to enable the Governor and Council to carry said resolve into effect, to request those who are desirous of availing themselves of the bounty of the State (or of securing any portion of it for the benefit of their friends), and are qualified to enter the Asylum to make application to the Governor and Council before the first day of July next.

"TERMS AND CONDITIONS" on which pupils admitted into said Asylum, taken from the Report of the Directors.

EXPENSE.

The Asylum will provide for each pupil, lodging and washing; the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals; fuel, clothes, stationary and other incidental expenses of school room, for which including tuition, there be an annual charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars.

In case of sickness the necessary extra charges will be made.

PAYMENT.

Payments are always to be made six months in advance for the punctual fulfillment of which, the continuance of the pupil for two years, except in case of sickness or dismissal by the Directors, satisfactory bond will be required.

TERMS, PUPILS RECEIVED FOR.

No pupil will be received for a less term than the years, and no deduction from the above charge be made on account of vacations or absence, except in cases of sickness.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Each person, applying for admission, must be under ten, or over thirty years of age; of good natural intellect; capable of forming and joining letters with a pen legibly and correctly; free from all moralities of conduct, and from any contagious disease. A satisfactory certificate of such qualification will be required. It is earnestly recommended to friends of the Deaf and Dumb, to have them how to write a fair and legible hand before they enter the Asylum. This can easily be done, and prepares them to make greater and more rapid improvement.

For the information of those who may be desirous to defray a part of the expense, themselves, the following extract of a letter, in answer to enquiries by me, as to the expense of clothing, &c. from Weld, the Principal of the Asylum, is submitted.

"As to the expense of clothing per year Asylum I can only say, that if a pupil comes weanish with Winter and Summer clothes, well expected (should always be the case), the expense of keeping up his supply, will not, probably, in one year, be more than from fifteen to twenty dollars."

It was further stated by Mr. Weld, that in where the Legislature defrays only for a part of the expenses of a pupil, a bond is required of the parent or guardian, for a faithful discharge of all necessary expenses.

ROSCOE G. GREENE, Secretary of State

May 7, 1831.

2m